

# THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1879.

## National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, . . . . . EDITOR.  
THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN  
is published daily (Sundays excepted) by  
The National Republican Printing and Publishing Co.,  
No. 1308 E Street Northwest.

One copy one cent. . . . . TERM:

One copy one month . . . . . \$1.00  
Address . . . . . NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,  
Washington, D. C.

By Communication, for publication, may be freely  
published, and may appear in full or in part,  
but it will not be held responsible for any  
error or omission.

Mr. D. DAVIDSON is the Agent for the re-  
ceipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for  
this Paper, and also for the Collection of  
Accounts.

Mr. W. H. POPE is also authorized to re-  
ceive Advertisements.

Largest Legitimate Morning Cir-  
culation in the District.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, 1879.

CAMPAGN DOCUMENTS.

The National Republican Printing and Pub-  
lishing Company has printed, and for sale, in  
large or small quantities, the following speeches:

Senator Cushing, 16 pages.

Senator Edwards, 32 pages.

Senator Blaine, 16 pages.

Hon. Charles H. Jayce, 16 pages.

Hon. J. C. Burrows, 16 pages.

Hon. James A. Garfield, 8 pages.

Other speeches will be added to the list from  
time to time.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

The President is preparing a little bill  
for the last offspring of nullification.

"THREE times and out." Another back  
down will fill the bill for the Democrats.

The New York police seem to be troubled  
with burglars, just as New Orleans witness-  
es are with practiced hars.

In the sixth section of the army bill will  
tend in any degree to weaken the power of  
the Government to enforce its own laws;  
the bill is entitled to a veto, though it may  
grace the Democrats.

PUBLIC interest deepens in the progress  
of the South American war. Meanwhile  
some curiosity is exhibited, in view of the  
threatened interference of Germany and  
France therein, regarding what our Depart-  
ment of State may or may not do in the  
premises.

WHEN JOHN BROWN was detected in a  
rebellion against the laws of Virginia he  
was hung without mercy. When the State  
of Virginia rebelled against the Union no  
solitary rebel was hung. Virginia's ex-  
ample was lost upon the nation, and it suf-  
fers from the neglect.

How long? Well, we should think at  
least a fortnight yet would be trifled away  
by the majority in Congress in a vain at-  
tempt to find some door of escape from  
their dilemma. They are much in the con-  
dition of truant school boys—they are afraid  
to go home and have nowhere else to go.

The Democratic organ gets a half a col-  
umn or more of inspiration from that colo-  
nial lunatic, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, which  
it uses to bolster up its boldy schemes, as  
well as its assaults upon Secretary SHER-  
MAN. Mr. TRAIN must be crazy indeed to  
have permitted himself to be used for such  
a purpose by such an organ.

Curious people are beginning to wonder  
who the real Republican leader is in the  
House. It appears that Messrs. WILLIAMS,  
of Wisconsin, and KELLEY, of Ohio, smelted  
out the African in the wood pile in the  
amended army bill, and placed themselves  
on record during its discussion in that body  
in thorough accord with the present atti-  
tude of the Republican minority in the  
Senate.

"It is established on a firm financial  
basis," lighted up by a twenty-five thou-  
sand-dollar mortgage this would indicate  
that TILDEN's hair had been recently vis-  
ited and its head had been slightly punctured.  
The "ox" known its owner, and "the ass his master's crib." A week or  
more sitting upon a cold door step at Gram-  
ercy park ought to realize something to the  
mendicant.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PATERNITY.

The Republican party had its origin, its mission, and its history, which is the noblest of political record. When, where, and by whom the party was inaugurated has been a mooted question; but Mr. JOSEPH WARREN, of Michigan, who has large experience in political affairs, has written a letter to the New York *Times* for the purpose of putting that journal right on the question, claiming Michigan as its birthplace, and the 19th of July, 1855, as its natual point and date. Mr. WARREN antagonizes this position with a chapter from Hon. HENRY WILSON's "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America." That author, in the second volume of his work, after making brief reference to the various claimants for the honor of giving birth to the Republican party, says:

"But whatever suggestions may have been made, or whatever may have been done, to Michigan before the hour of birth, the first State to form and christen the Republican party, more than three months before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was the Free-Soil convention held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 2d of August, 1854. The Whigs and Free-Soil party together, not by a mere coalition of the two, but by a fusion of the elements of which the two were composed. In Mr. WARREN's own language, he took ground in favor of disbanding the Whig and Free-Soil parties and of the organization of a new party, composed of the elements of both, and called it 'Free-Soil.' And so the first steps taken toward the accomplishment of this vitally important object were the withdrawal of the Free-Soil ticket. This preliminary purpose having been effected, a call was issued by him, to which the names of more than 10,000 citizens of Michigan were given for a mass convention. On the 6th day of July, 1854, the convention met in the city of Jackson in pursuance of this call, and was very largely attended."

A platform, drawn by the Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, afterward United States Senator from Michigan, was adopted, not only opposing the extension of slavery, but declaring in favor of its abolition in the District of Columbia. The report also proposed "Republican" as the name of the party, which was adopted by the convention. EDWARD S. BIRCHAM was nominated by the convention as the "Republican" candidate for Governor and was triumphantly elected, and the State of Michigan for the first time in a quarter of a century arrayed herself against the pro-slavery Democracy. The State thus early, and indeed first, to array herself under the banner of Republicanism as a distinctive organization, has always remained steadfast to its publicly announced principles of faith.

This Mr. WARREN regards as settling the question that the Republican party was born in the State of Michigan on the 6th day of July, 1854, and hence suggests that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the party which once saved the nation, and upon whose success in the future its salvation depends, should be celebrated July 6, 1879, and Michigan the place.

We second the motion.

## GEN. SHERMAN AND THE DEMOCRATS.

General W. T. SHERMAN, the General commanding the army of the United States, has written a Louisiana correspondent a very proper letter under all circumstances. It is in effect that he must beware of the Democratic party because they are endeavoring to revive secession ideas of State Rights which would justify the absurd claim that Louisiana should control the navigation of the Mississippi River because Louisiana owns the mouth of that great river. The information, which is based on observation and experience, is seized upon by the New York *World* as a pretext for alleging that this letter is intended to promote the Presidential aspirations of JOHN SHERMAN, his brother, and to lead the Republican campaign against GRANT. The *World* should get a patent for this discovery, though in truth there is probably no more analogy between that letter and the question of the next Presidency than between it and General GRANT'S Arabian steeds, who have engaged the attention of the Democratic *caisse* here for some days past.

General SHERMAN is a citizen of the United States, and stands next to the President in command of the army. He bore a conspicuous part in crushing a Democratic rebellion, and he is a brother of Secretary SHERMAN, who may have a longing eye on the Presidency—but none of these relations disposes him of his right of opinion and speech, even though he should express his views to a Louisiana correspondent. Neither does his writing his views frankly to a personal or political friend seem to call for an elaborate advertisement of him and his opinions as we find in a full column of the valuable space of that very popular and industrial journal. The reason given by General SHERMAN why his correspondent should beware of the Democratic party is that being a problem beyond immediate solution. We have dealt with, and only propose to treat of, the colored man of the South as a citizen under the laws of the nation and as a worker in the field of human enterprise. In these two cases, to his country and society the colored man is entitled to a fair chance in the race of life. As a citizen he is entitled to equal rights before the law. He is entitled to his political opinions and a free exercise of them at the ballot-box when he desires to assert the right of suffrage the same as other citizens. On this point we stand, and this we insist upon for him; and to deprive him of this is to abridge his rights of citizenship and render him scarcely a remove from the condition of an absolute slave. Then, again, to take advantage of his ignorance or necessities as a laborer and adopt a policy in the exchange of labor for pay which virtually declares that "the laborer is not worthy of his hire" is to give him but a poor and unfair chance in the race of life. It is a subversion of the genius and spirit of American institutions. We contend sternly for these things in behalf of the white and colored man alike in every section of our common country. If this position attracts us with "negrophobia" we have at it, but not without. The laws of social life are quite a different thing, and they apply with equal force to all peoples, whether white or colored. Society makes its own laws and controls its own relations, with a power quite as arbitrary as those which come into existence by statute.

The *Recorder* asks with much simplicity: "What did ever the negro-loving North send to the South?" We never once made a Governor or a Judge. How many have sat ever in the legislative halls of New England or other free States? Perhaps two or three, at best, and those in Massachusetts, and since the war.

Here our contemporary begs a question that has not been before raised in this discussion, and has no place here. In all the Northern States the colored man is respected in all his civil and political rights, and submits them, as do all other citizens, to the arbitrament of the popular will and judgment. If a majority of the people decide that he or a white man shall hold office he has it, but it does not follow that any white or colored man is deprived of his rights if the people shall decide that he must remain in private life. So long as he is left free to vote as his principles and judgment dictates: so long and so far as the laws protect him in the sacred rights of person and property; so long as he is admitted to the public schools as are other citizens, thus securing for himself and his children an education that will qualify him for the discharge of the duties of an intelligent citizen, so far the colored man has an equal chance in the race of life, but when these are abridged in any degree his chance becomes injuriously circumscribed, and he is unfairly dealt with.

Again the *Recorder* very innocently asks: "What is the poor negro slaughtered in New York?" The reply which a traitor was made for white soldiers, and not for negroes? Why were they assassinated and murdered in their own homes? What evil had they done?" We respond that was a Democratic outrage and slaughter, which occurred under the inspirations of Southern slavery, and we leave the *Recorder* and those who defended slavery and partook of the split which led on to the murders then committed to give the reason why the colored people were assassinated and murdered in their "own homes" as they have often been in the South since slavery was abolished and the freedmen became a citizen instead of a slave. The same political party which slaughtered the negroes in New York city has filled the South with negro corpses since the war, because they presumed to exercise a political faith at variance with that of the Democratic party. The *Recorder* is better qualified than we to solve the question it has propounded.

The *Recorder* adverts to the antecedents of the negro in justification of the wrong he now suffers through an abridgment of his rights as a citizen, and in that it virtually ignores the fact that the laws of the country have made him a citizen and guaranteed to him equal rights before the law. It is the open violation of these rights at the South of which we complain, and which has led us into this controversy. When the negro citizen is assured in all the rights the laws have conferred upon him all controversy will end. Until then he has our sympathies and our aid so far as it can reach his case without infringing upon the law and the rights of others.

## WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.

JUNE 17—Wheeling convention, fifty-six members present, declared for the Union. Skirmish at Edwards Ferry. Street fight in St. Louis; six spectators killed and many wounded. General Schenck, in command of a reconnoitering party of Ohio troops, was surprised by a masked battery near Vienna, Va. General Lyon attacked and defeated the rebels under General Jackson, at Booneville, Mo., capturing large quantities of military stores; loss not known.

A platform, drawn by the Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, afterward United States Senator from Michigan, was adopted, not only opposing the extension of slavery, but declaring in favor of its abolition in the District of Columbia. The report also proposed "Republican" as the name of the party, which was adopted by the convention. EDWARD S. BIRCHAM was nominated by the convention as the "Republican" candidate for Governor and was triumphantly elected, and the State of Michigan for the first time in a quarter of a century arrayed herself against the pro-slavery Democracy. The State thus early, and indeed first, to array herself under the banner of Republicanism as a distinctive organization, has always remained steadfast to its publicly announced principles of faith.

from Michigan, was adopted, not only opposing the extension of slavery, but declaring in favor of its abolition in the District of Columbia. The report also proposed "Republican" as the name of the party, which was adopted by the convention. EDWARD S. BIRCHAM was nominated by the convention as the "Republican" candidate for Governor and was triumphantly elected, and the State of Michigan for the first time in a quarter of a century arrayed herself against the pro-slavery Democracy. The State thus early, and indeed first, to array herself under the banner of Republicanism as a distinctive organization, has always remained steadfast to its publicly announced principles of faith.

This Mr. WARREN regards as settling the question that the Republican party was born in the State of Michigan on the 6th day of July, 1854, and hence suggests that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the party which once saved the nation, and upon whose success in the future its salvation depends, should be celebrated July 6, 1879, and Michigan the place.

We second the motion.

## NEGRO LABOR AND RIGHTS.

The Savannah *Recorder* has answered at our article on the question of "Negro Labor" instead of replying to the points made by us. In other words, it begs the social question, which we have nothing to do, and with which we have nothing to do, that being a problem beyond immediate solution. We have dealt with, and only propose to treat of, the colored man of the South as a citizen under the laws of the nation and as a worker in the field of human enterprise. In these two cases, to his country and society the colored man is entitled to a fair chance in the race of life. As a citizen he is entitled to equal rights before the law. He is entitled to his political opinions and a free exercise of them at the ballot-box when he desires to assert the right of suffrage the same as other citizens. On this point we stand, and this we insist upon for him; and to deprive him of this is to abridge his rights of citizenship and render him scarcely a remove from the condition of an absolute slave. Then, again, to take advantage of his ignorance or necessities as a laborer and adopt a policy in the exchange of labor for pay which virtually declares that "the laborer is not worthy of his hire" is to give him but a poor and unfair chance in the race of life. It is a subversion of the genius and spirit of American institutions. We contend sternly for these things in behalf of the white and colored man alike in every section of our common country. If this position attracts us with "negrophobia" we have at it, but not without. The laws of social life are quite a different thing, and they apply with equal force to all peoples, whether white or colored. Society makes its own laws and controls its own relations, with a power quite as arbitrary as those which come into existence by statute.

Just 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The Fourth and Sixth Wisconsin Regiments captured in an assault on the works of Fort Scott, Mo. Two hundred and eighty-four advanced eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at Aldie, Va.; seventy men, including several officers, captured.

1861.

JUNE 17.—The attack upon the second line of works before Petersburg was renewed. General Potter's division charged with great enthusiasm and carried the works in their front. General Ledlie's division also made a successful charge, although the Federal loss was heavy. General Burnside's lines were advanced, eleven miles beyond Chancellorsville in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Burnside forbade the circulation in his department of the *New York Tribune*, Chicago *Times*, Columbus *Union*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New York *World*. Federal forces evacuated Frederick, Md., Skirmish at